NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BRUNETS.

MATER S. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BEOADWAY THRATER Broadwar -- HERNE THE HUNTER OF THE PORCE PINN AND THE DENON HORSE. SINLO'S GARDEN, Broadway Ery King, On Whalten

DOWERY THEATER, BOWERT-BROKEN VOW-FEMALE STRTON'S THEATER, Chamoun street-Ungent Pri-

MAURA ERRER'S VARIETIES. Broadway-A MORNIN

WALLACE'S THEATRE STORDWAY-KNIGHTS OF THE

BEGADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-NAIAD QUEEN WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 STORGWAY STRICTION PRO-

SPORLEY'S SURLESQUE OPERA HOURS, 456 Broad-

dem York, Pucsusy, February 26, 1856.

Make for Chrops. The Gunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, wil The European mails will close in this city at a quarte

two o'clock this afternoon.

The Hunard (printed in English and French) will be whed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, ptions and advertisements for any edition of

Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Co.
do. 8 Place de la 9
0.— de. do. 7 Rumford ou— John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALL ambrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office curing the previous week, and to the he

The News.

The Know Nothing National Convention at Phi elphia split yesterday, the delegates from New Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio, and parts of the delegations from Pennsylvania, Iowa and Illinois seceding. The re-Convention proceeded, and nominated Milhard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Douelson, of Tennessee, candidates, respectively for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The bolters organized a meeting, and appointed a committee to report a plan of action, but we are not advised of their subsequent pro

In the United States Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the Naval Retiring Board had not sent to the department any journal or other record of its proceedings. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the navy. The bill, among other things, authorizes the President to organise as many Boards of Inquiry as may be necessary to examin the professional, moral, mental and physical qualifione of any dropped officer making application for restoration; and upon a report of the facts, with the opinion of the Board of Inquiry, he may, at his discretion, restore such officer to rank formerly occupied before the action of the late board. Mr. Mason, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resotion, which was adopted, calling for all the corres pondence that has passed between Great Britain and the United States relative to the enlistment difficulty. An interesting debate took place, a report of which is given under the telegraphic head. The President's Kansas message was taken up, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, gave his views in regard to the state of affairs in the Territory. It was expected that he would reply to the recent onslaught of Mr. Wilson upon the private character of Governor Shannon, but as that Senator's authorized version of his remarks did not contain the objectionable matter, or had been modified by excluding the offensive exssions used, Mr. Jones merely briefly alluded to that point. In the House Mr. Orr submitted a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of increasing the navy by the addition of fifteen steam frigates; but as there was no quorum present, the

proposition.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans vesterday from San Juan, with San Francis. co dates to the 5th inst. The Star of the West left San Juan on the 10th for New York, with three hun-

dred passengers and half a million in gold. The steamship Northern Light left this port yesterday afternoon for San Juan. She carried out full complement of passengers, among whom were a large number of emigrants for the tropical groves of Nicaragua. We understand that one company of seventy young men, all skilful mechanics, organized in Newark, N. J., went out in her. A crowd of two or three thousand persons assembled on the dock to exchange farewells with the passengers, and witness the steamer's departure. The scene was an exhilarating one. An intense anxiety to aid in the regeneration of Central America seemed to prevade a legion of young Americans whose boast it is that they "travel on their muscle." One fine specimen of "light weights," after a brief communion with himself announced loudly, in language more vigorous than polite, his decided intention of "goin' out." Did he send for the "fifty pounds of baggage" al lowed each passenger by the rules of the Steamship Company? He did not. But while he exchanged a rather dilapidated jacket for a better one with one friend, he despatched another for two pounds of aresh plug tobacco-"fresh plug!" said he, with emphasis-and then stepped gaily upon the vessel's deck, bound for "fresh fields and pastures new." And of such material are the pioneers of our civi

lization generally composed.

To the Board of Aldermen last evening the City Inspector sent in a communication with respect to the contract of Mr. Forbes for the removal of offal by which it appears that a great saving will accrue to the city. Under former contractors it appears that the offal contract cost the city \$60,000 per annum: but under the direction of Mr. Morton, the city, instead of paying for the removal of nuisances, will receive \$4,000 a year from the contractor for the privilege of doing so. This, with other reforms, will reduce the expenses of the City Inspector's department from about \$70,000 per annum to \$8,315. The revenue is \$8,100-leaving the net expenditure only \$215, according to estimate. Amongst other papers received was a communication from the nce Committee asking for an appropriation of \$424 60-instead of \$250-for the funeral expenses of the late Councilman Dixon; the Committee repudiate, and refuse to pay the bill of the New York Daily Times for \$26 for "editorially reporting!" Mr. Skidmore, a reporter of the press, was appointe in convention as Police Clerk, in the room of W. H. Canniff, deceased. The salary is \$1,250 per

The steamer Elm City, Capt. Lewis, left this port this morning at three o'clock for New Haven, via Long Island Sound. She no doubt succeeded in forcing her way through the ice between Heilgate and Throgg's Point, and we may, therefore, regard the navigation of the Sound as permanently opened. The State of Maine left yesterday afternoon for the eastward, taking the outside passage round Long Island. The interruption of the ordinary communi cation between this city and the East has been of wast injury to trade, and the resumption of navigation is, therefore, an event of great importance. The Sound has this winter been closed by ice exact ly one month. Such a circumstance has not occurred since 1835, when it was impassable for fifty-

nine days. A telegraphic despatch from Richmond

Va., informs us that the James River, also, is now in navigable order. The steamer Roanoke, from this city, arrived there safely yesterday morning, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

Accounts from Gonaives, (Hayti, to the 1st inst. state that Soulouque had disbanded his army, and that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned Peace is the rage just now, and the ebony potental ikes to keep in the fashion.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 22d inst., amounted to \$1.068,295.

The cotton market was unsettled yesterday, on ac count of the foreign news. The sales were too limited to establish a standard of prices. Flour was dull at Saturday's prices. Inferior brands were neglected, while sales of good to extra qualities ern corn sold at 75c., and yellow at 73c. Rye sold at \$1 12 on the spot. Pork was in fair d with sales on the spot at \$15 87 a \$16, closing at the latter figure; and deliverable in August, selier's option, at \$15 50. Sugars were firm, with sales of 700 a 800 hhds., and 400 boxes, at prices stated in nother column. Coffee was also firm, with mode rate sales. Freights were tolerably active for English ports, at steady rates. To Rotterdam a British vessel was loaded with rye at 11d. Rates to Havre were unchanged.

Impending War with England-Habitual Violations of Treaties by Her.

The arrival of the Asia brings us the se cond edition of the brags and bluffs of the London Cabinet and press, touching the enlistment and Central American questions. The latter we regard as the only serious ground of dispute; and in that difference we are clearly right. It is impossible to rise from an examination of this question, as presented by Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, without the fullest conviction of the justness and necessity of the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. England is not only in the wrong, but her conduct is marked by a shameless disregard of the common decencies of civilized intercourse. She has raised a question of the purest assumption. The treaty itself should never have been negotiated; but once done it should be executed according to its letter and spirit. It is well, in the exist ing state of our relations with England, to review our diplomatic history with that country since we entered the family of States.

Since the termination of the Revolutionary war we have negotiated with England conventions and treaties, which have been ratified

	as follows:—		
	Previsional Articles	0.	1789
	ArmisticeJan. 2		
	Amily and CommerceSept.		
	Amity, Commerce and Navigation (Jay's) . Nov. 1	9,	1794
	Additional there:o		
	ConventionJan.		
	Peace and Amity		
	CommerceJuly		
	Convention (Oregon occupation)Oct. 2	o.	1818
i	Treaty on Award of Emperor of Russis July 1:		
1	Convention		
ı	Convention (boundary)Sept. 28	o.	1827
۱	Treaty boundary, (Northeastern,) &c Aug. 20	o.	1842
ı	Treaty boundary (Oregon)June 15	3	1840
ı	Treaty, (Clayton-Bulwer) April 19	o'	1850
ı	Reciprocity	6	1855
ı	and processing and an arrangement and arrangement and arrangement are arrangement and arrangement are arrangem	000	

Including the provisional treaty of Novem ber 3, 1782, and the armistice of January following, it will be seen we have concluded with England sixteen conventions, besides some additional and explanatory articles, such as seem now to be demanded by the position of the parties to the Clayton-Bulwer compact. From s careful review of our diplomatic intercourse with our amiable kinsmen, it would appear that the object of negotiations and conventions has been rather to complicate disputes than to settle and adjust them.

The definitive treaty of peace in 1783 undertock to adjust the boundaries of the United States and to arrange conditions of political intercourse between the two countries. There is nothing remarkable in the covenants of that compact-they evince fairness, friendship, and a desire to cultivate relations of amity with us on the part of the British government. We had just emerged from a long war, had fairly shown our ability to maintain an independent government, and fully to resist especially the power of the Mother Country longer to keep us in a state of colonial dependence. It was, therefore, both natural and equitable, in arranging terms of accommodation with us, that our progenitors should exercise a due share of maganimity and seeming liberality; and we can refer to the instrument itself to prove that they did both. The conditions of settlement were few and obvious-that referring to the boundaries of the new government being, in the nature of things, the most difficult. Certain rights appertaining to the fisheries were conceded to the inhabitants of the States, indicating on the part of the British Cabinet exteme moderation, if not liberality. We secured the right of fishing on the Grand Bank and the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, "and all other places in the sea" "and also on all the coasts, bays and creeks of all his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America." This is sufficiently definite and obvious, leaving no earthly room for doubt as to what was intended to be conveyed. It was the broadest and most direct conveyance of authority to the people of the United States to fish "on all the coasts, bays and creeks" of the English possessions on this side of the water. Under this authority we entered the waters in question, and by the enterprise of our people soon established a most important and lucrative branch of American commerce; and according to the treaty of 1815, the United States were to remain in complete possession of their rights in regard to their intercourse with British North America. No sooner, however, had the fisheries become a source of profit, and were sure to be a nursery of American seamen, than we were met by the British Cabinet with all sorts of limitations and restrictions of our rights, and often their practical denial, by the interference of the colonial authorities, under the direction of the home

government. The treaty of 1794 had been negotiated by which commercial privileges were liberally conveyed to Great Britain, and certain general rights guaranteed to the people of the United States, and amongst these, of course, the rights appertaining to the Fisheries. Meanwhile England was engaged in the Napoleonic wars, and in 1806 issued her Orders in Council which were followed by the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. It is enough to say that in the meanwhile not the slightest regard was paid by our kinsmen either to the obligations of their treaties or to the laws of nations. The Fisheries had proved to be a most valuable nursery for our seamen, and this, with other selfish considerations, was enough to induce the government to practically deny us the rights they had conveyed by the treaty of 1783. Impressment of our seamen, to the number of several thousand followed. and our commerce was the object of piracy in all parts of the world. The Embargo followed, non-intercourse and war came in its train; and three years after, peace was agreed upon, totally ignoring the causes which led to hostilities. We backed out, and never, officially, till 1842, was the chief ground of complaint, that of impresement, alluded to, and then Lord Ashburten informed Mr. Webster that he had no powers under which he could negotiate on the subject.

Thus, the fishery article in the treaty of peace has been made a source of almost end less international wrangling. In vain did we point to the terms of the treaty; we were not then a strong Power-we had waged war with our adversary and withdrew from it without redressing the grievances we complained of. It was, therefore, impossible to secure justice, and absurd to hope for an enforcement of the compact. In 1818 Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Rush negotiated another treaty, embracing the fishery dispute. It is manifest, from the terms of this latter convention, that our public men had come to the conclusion that we had better take a half loaf; so the general rights conveyed by the convention at Paris were vastly reduced and confined to specific districts, and these were subsequently diluted by the British government, by insisting that we should be confined to certain lines to be drawn from "headland to headland." The language of this construction contrasts strangely with the "coasts, bays and creeks" of the first treaty, which smack strongly of near shore description. But we yielded--precisely because we could do no better. It was all we could get, and all we have ever succeeded in getting, excepting a treaty now and then which has invariably cut down our rights.

We have been equally and even more unfor tunate in our intercourse with England touching the boundaries of the Union. The original convention on this subject was again all well enough. It was not exactly definite, but up dertook evidently to be fair. In process of time, bowever, under the rapid progress of this country, and the developement of valuable points here and there, it became manifest that something could be gained by crowding us off from this and that degree of latitude or longi tude; hence our boundary disputes were prolonged from 1783 to 1846, a period of more than sixty years, and ended at last by the loss of about three hundred miles of territory on the Pacific ocean, and extending in something of a wedge-like form into the interior; and we were equally unfortunate, though on a smaller scale, in the settlement of the Northeastarn limits of the Union. A candid and fair construction of the treaty of 1783, and that of 1814—the latter explanatory, giving "metes and bounds" touching the question of boundary -was all that we required to entitle us to all we claimed in the Northeast and the Northwest; and that was precisely what was denied us. The ink was hardly dry that legalized the last named convention before the London Cabinet set up a construction, touching the Oregon boundary, wholly incompatible with its cove-

Four years afterward that construction be came the basis of another negotiation, and the United States so far yielded as to agree to a joint occupation of the disputed territory for en years, and in 1828 extended this agreement for ten years more, and until certain no tice should be given. When this notice was finally served, and the joint occupation terminated, we had the satisfaction of having these two treaties quoted by the British government as one of the grounds upon which it claimed title. It is needless to say, when the question came up for final adjustment we backed down from 54 degrees 40 minutues to the 49th parallel of latitude, and put our antagonist into possession of territory we had clearly acquired by treaty with Spain and by discovery. The Oregon treaty of 1846 centains the terms of this capitulation. We not only surrendered our territorial rights in that treaty, but conceded to the Hudson's Bay Company what we are now talking of buying for over a million of dollars.

Thus our boundary differences, extending through sixty-three years of negotiation, gave birth to six distinct treaties on the subject, neither of which was ever honestly executed, possibly excepting the last, and of that we ought not to feel over confident. It is certainly worthy of note that England is the only Power with which we have had these endless boundary and intercourse disputes. Our relations with all other States have been cordial, friendly, and easily managed.

The very covenant of the first treaty of peace, to withdraw the British armies from our territory, and to surrender up places and things, and not to "carry away any negroes or other property belonging to the inhabitants of America," was not noticed at all till the conclusion of the convention of 1794, and then shamefully violated in both provisions, the subject matter of the latter of which was referred to the Emperor of Russia, and finally disposed of in 1822. It is worthy of remark that even after the award of the umpire had been given, the British Cabinet, true to its instincts, quibbled about the construction of that award, and compelled the referce, out of regard to his own position, to re-affirm his decision.

The treaty of 1794, negotiated by Mr. Jay. was an unmixed blunder. So far as questions previous dispute were involved, they were acually made worse; while its article in reference to the trade of the British West Indies and the United States, was a palpable discrimination in favor of British navigation. It required mere than thirty years to get rid of this nightmare upon American trade and commerce. It was deemed extraordinary and unaccountable that the British government refused to withdraw its troops and deliver up forts and places occupied by them for so long a period after the conclusion of peace; but sub equent events have gone far to indicate that such refusal was matter of State policy, looking to further concessions from this government; and at the very moment that the Ashburton treaty (1842) was being negotiated, the five great Powers of Europe were concocting a eague to control the freedom of the seas, and he American negotiator, in the face of that combination, was made to guarantee concurrent naval operations with England on the coast of Africa. That negotiation was a "family matter," and as usual, the offspring was put into subjection to the progenitor.

The next point to be noticed is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. What that convention was made for, what we were to gain by it which we did not before possess, even upon our owa construction of its terms, it is is not easy to see. We had avowed certain purposes in reference to European colonization on this continent. and we made a treaty with England in reference to the operations of that Power in Central America. The intention of this government in executing the convention was to foreclose England in that direction; the result has turned up that by its terms she claims permanent lodgment there. What else Mr. Clayton thought of we know not; but certain it is, if he was at all conversant with the treaties of 1794, 1798, 1802, 1814, 1815, 1818, 1822 1826, 1827, 1842 and 1846, and the various intermediate constructions put upon them by the British government, and not one of which has been executed in a spirit of fairness, he is little less than a stupid diplomatic blunderer, better fitted to manage the small concerns of his small State than the foreign affairs of the

We do not complain of England for driving good bargains with our inexperienced diplomatists; but having the advantage in the trade, it is beneath the character of a common highwayman to cheat in the distribution. The truth is, the lesson which this review of oar affairs teaches is that our great progenitor is a most slippery customer. Where he has the power it is evident that it is quite sufficient for his purposes. In this light we can see his present bluster, and better understand the motive of that infinitely contemptible mancavre to trighten the American government from its position in reference to Central American af-

It remains to be shown that the present is much the most important controversy we have ever had with England. We cannot recede from our position without a sacrifice of honor, safety and interest alike. Every movement of population, every sign of enterprise which comes to us from the Pacific Ocean-from California, Japan and China-from mountain and from valley-from city and from countryforetells us of the future value and importance of Central America. England sees this, and it is this fact that has made her stubboraly insist upon making a lodgment in that direction. We are continental peighbors, friends, projectors and proprietors on both oceans, and, at the hazard of war, should stand by our position. We have a military power great enough to control affairs on this side of the water; it is our interest, and our duty, and our determina-

tion, war or no war, to do so, The present bluster of our kinsman, although extremely harmless and useless so far as we are concerned, may operate better upon the governments of the Continent. The announce ment that Alexander of Russia and Francis Joseph of Austria will be present at the Peace Congress at Paris gives a decidedly continen tal aspect to that movement; and if we denominate the present warlike tone of the London Cabinet towards the United States as an effort to show to the Paris negotiators that England is all powerful and exhaustless in resources, we have no doubt future events will wholly jus-

THE COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS AND THEIR CONDITION-WHAT BROADWAY CAN BE CLEANED FOR -As the city authorities have failed in their duty to clean the streets of New York properly, a number of merchants and hotel proprietors, with a very commendable public spirit, have taken the matter into their own hands, and are cleaning the front of their residences and places of business. Yesterday groups of laborers were employed in different earts of Broadway in tearing down the Alpine ridges of ice and dirt with which that busy thoroughfare is now incumbered; and if this good example is generally followed, we may hope to see, before the week is over, the main artery of our city travel in a condition that at least is not particularly disgraceful to our me-

From the parties interested we learn the following facts with reference to the cost of cleaning different portions of Broadway :-

ning block between Chambers

Total for three blocks..... \$460 00 As there are about 40 blocks between the Battery and Grace church, at this rate it would cost about \$6,000 to clean Broadway between those two points; and a number of contractors have expressed a willingness to remove the dirt and clean the street for three-fourths of a cent per square foot.

This sum may appear large, but surely double the sum would be trifling compared with the destruction of property, inconvenience to business, and annoyance to which our citizens are put by the present condition of this great centre of city trade and travel. And the conduct of Commissioner Ebling cannot be too severely reprobated for not having the unsightly ridge which he has raised, to disgrace our city, removed long ere this.

He cannot complain of not having means. for the Comptroller's report shows that the people are munificent in their outlays of money, though the use to which it has been put is enveloped in considerable mystery. According to the books in the Comptroller's office, there was paid out for cleaning the streets of New York, from January 1st to October 29th, 1855, the sum of \$278,262 42, and the probable expense for the other two months was about \$60,000-in all, nearly \$340,000. We cannot state the exact amount, from the fact that the books in the Comptroller's office, through some strange remissness on the part of Mr. Flagg, are not yet written up.

The original estimate, in the tax levy, for cleaping the streets for the year 1855 was \$170,000, and this sum was afterwards swelled by an appropriation of \$90,000 by the Common Council, to \$260,000; and again, by a further appropriation, to \$277,784. But even this vest sum was insufficient to meet the demands of the head of the street cleaning department. The estimate put in the tax levy for the year 1856 for cleaning the streets is \$259,224; but this sum will fall far short, if Commissioner Ebling continues to call for as much money and do as little with it as he did last year.

These facts speak for themselves. Our citizens are taxed \$300,000 a year for cleaning our streets, and yet so inefficient are the parties whose business it is to keep our thoroughfares in proper order, that they are compelled to put their hands in their pockets and have done by private enterprise what it is the function of the city government to see performed.

For this state of things there is no justification. New York is built on a long, narrow strip of land, with a rapid river flowing on either side; and with a good system of sewerage, such as we have, and with a competent person at the head of the street cleaning desweet as any in the world, and at less expense,

from its greater advantage of position.

We call upon our citizens to make some demonstration to wake up our officials to a sense of their duties, so that the stain may be remov-ed from New York of being the filthiest city in the Union, out of New Jersey.

The Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention

From the rest and soothing reflections of the Sabbath, we had supposed-we had hoped, we may say -- that the members of the Philadelphia Nominating National Know Nothing Convention would on Monday morning reassemble in council, united like a band of brothers, recognizing " no North, no South, no East, no West"-no niggers-no Nigger Wor-SHIFPERS-nothing in short but the Union, the constitution, and the most available candidate for the impending contest for the spoils of seventy-five millions a year. But our hopes were speedily dished. The re-assembling of the brethren yesterday, soon disclosed the fact that the repose of the Sabbath day had done them very little good-that with a considerable number of the delegates there could be no such thing as the "pretermitting" of the nigger question-and that they were prepared to desert "Sam" for "Sambo," upon the first provocation in the shape of what they call a Southern slaveocrat" or a "Northern dough-

Through the intrepidity of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, these Northern impracticables were speedily brought to the test. The Convention, upon the redoubtable parson's motion, resolved-151 to 51-to proceed to the nomination of their Presidential ticket. The excitement, of course, was tremendous; but the first ballot was the additional feather that

broke the camel's back. Here it is:-

Upon this splendid beginning for the resuscitation of the dead body of the old whig party the Convention took a recess. But mark the upshot of this experiment-some "fifty ultra Northern members bolted," and set up a second bolters' convention, with Lieutenant Governor Ford of Ohio, at their head-one of the leaders of the bolting party of last June. He and his abolitionized brethren bolted then because of that "twelfth section;" but now, that scarecrow having been taken down, they take to their heels at the first tap of the drum for Millard Fillmore. Anything but Fillmore! He signed the Fugitive Slave law-did all that he could as President to break down W. H. Seward and his schemers, and made himself altogether too popular with Southern whig alaveholders to suit such inflammable Seward Know Nothings as Col. Ford, of Ohio, and his followers.

Read the proceedings of Col. Ford's bolters' oonvention. They were ready to unite with any party for freedom that would not reject them on account of "their American principles." Their line of action, then, is plain enough. Seward and his party will accept them on those terms. They were prepared to make freedom the paramount question. They believe that the Pope is undermining our institutions—that the Jesuits are at work among us-that the Irish Catholics are their instruments, and that unless they are put down, Popery will ultimately rise upon the ruins of our glorious republic. But this Ford party, while believing all this, still more strongly believe that freedom-nigger freedom-is the ' paramount question." What a precious set, to be sure, are these Ford philosophers for carrying out that great fundamental idea that "Americans (excluding the Irish and including the niggers) shall rule America!"

That first ballot was like the opening of immense mine of hidden treasures, old and new; but the ominous ascendency of Fillmore. a live old straight whig, was the signal for the bolt and the indignation, the consternation, and all the interesting scenes which ensued in both divisions of the Happy Family. There has been nothing of the kind in any national convention of any party to compare with this Ford split, neither before nor since the exit of the Van Buren delegates, full of rebellion and disasters, from the convention which nominated Gen. Cass. There were "curses, not loud. but deep," by the Webster men at Baltimore when General Scott was nominated; and there were plentiful symptoms of "open treason" at Philadelphia against that slaughter house nomination of General Taylor; but the Van Buren split of 1848 is the only thing in our political history which, from the beginning to the end, is analogous to this Ford bolt from the national Know Nothing camp; for the one and the other rest exclusively upon the "paramount question of (nigger) freedom."

"Like causes produce like effects"-old, but apropos. In 1848 the democratic party was grounded upon this "paramount question of nigger freedom;" in 1852 the late great whig party was shattered into fragments among the same breakers; and the prospect now is vividly presented of the utter destruction of this new American party, upon the same perilous shoals, in its first attempt to put to sea.

The regular Know Nothings, as will be seen by our telegraphic reports, have placed in nomination Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson. These names are very suggestive, and the subject will rece ve attention from us hereafter.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND-THE FEEL ING AT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WATER .-We publish to-day two remarkable and interesting documents-one a history of the Central American question, taken from the London Times of January 31, and the other a history of "Recruiting in the United States," which has been published in London in pamphlet form, and which has attracted a good deal of attention. The value of the Times' article is derived from the clear analysis which it presents of the views and arguments of the English government on the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It will save those who wish to understand the merits of the question without wading through a mass of official correspondence, some trouble. Better still, it will leave the impression on the mind of the reader that, notwithstanding the thoroughly partisan view which it takes, the writer is conscious of the weakness of his case. From this it is evident that the Central American question will never be suffered to become a casus belli between the two

countries. The history of "recruiting in the United States" gives us the English popular view of partment, this city could be kept as pure and the difficulty, as contra-distinguished from

that of Lord Clarendon. It is an ably written and powerful document, and fac-tens upon Mr. Crampton the complicity charged against him by his own agents. It foreibly points out the hypocrisy and falsehood of the arguments put forward for the justification of the English Minister, and proved by the fact that after Mr. Crampton had proved by the fact that after Mr. Crampto had an apparently candid explanation with Mr. Marcy on the subject, he proceeded to meet the Governors of two of the English provinces for the express purpose of conspiring with them to evade the laws of the United States. Under such circumstances, the writer very justly says that the apology of Lord Clarendon became only an additional insult. He exonerates the American government from the imputation of undue harshness in pressing this matter, and states that although they have it in their power, and possees a mass of evidence sufficient to prosecute to conviction two of the English Consuls, they had generously refrained from doing so-a marked contrast with the conduct of the King of Prussia, who recently, for a much less grave offence connected with this same matter of foreign enlistment, imprisoned the English Consular Agent at Cologne. From the honesty and boldness of this reasoning it will be seen that the American view of the question is fully appreciated by the moderate portion of the Eag-lish public, and that if General Pierce had had the nerve to do as he ought to have long since done-namely, given Mr. Crampton his walking papers-the proceeding would have been approved of by all men of common sense and correct feeling at the other side of the water. That in the face of such opinions there is any serious ground for apprehending a war between the two countries for either of the motives involved in the questions now pending, we do not believe. However much the English government and press may bluster, the practical abrewdness of the English people will prevent their vaporing being pushed to the extreme of such folly. Like us, they look upon the present differences as involving merely the fate of an administration. They know that if Lord Palmerston and his colleagues were to go out of office to-morrow their successors would probably take an entirely different view of them. It is not likely, therefore, that they will suffer themselves to be embroiled with us for the sake of such purely personal and passing interests.

Wallack's-" The Knights of the Round

A fine house greeted Planche's drama of " The Knights of the Round Table," which was played at Wallack's, for the first time in this country, last evening. The action of the piece is supposed to transpire in the time of George the First, a fact which enables the management to represent the scenery, costumes and appointments of that period with great accuracy, and with that perfect knowledge of stage effect and regard for detail that marks the production of every piece at Wallack's, and in this respect compares most invorably with establishments of much greater pretensions. The plot of this drama is an much greater pretentions. The plot of this drama is an involved and exciting one, and has the merit of interesting the audience from the opening to the closing seens. It turns upon the misfortunes of Perdita, (Mrs. Hopp,) who had been stolen while young by a gipsey, and who is in the interesting predicament of not know-ing who her mother is until the last scene, when she turns out to be a Counters, and dead, leaving her Caughter heiress to her titles and large estates Leonard D'Arcy (Dyott), her half brother, though knowing his sister to be alive, and perfectly aware of her pre-sent position, takes no means to inform her of her real station and fortunes, but reports that she is dead, and seizes upon her estates, the best part of which he squanof money he is tempted by a Captain Cozens (Lester), a handsome, dashing, mysterious scoundrel, who knows everything, as all stage villains do—whereas in real life they don't know half as much as honest people, or else they wouldn't be rogues—who being in pas-session of the knowledge that D'Arcy's sister is alive, and also of her whereabouts, tempts him to join a fraternity known as the Knights of the Round Table, whom commonplace, worldly people would call swindlers, and not without reason, as they display as pro ound a disregard for the rights of individual property as the most violent French socialist could de However, the stored to her right through the aid of General Grantley (Norten), a heavy old gentleman, laboring under s severe depression of spirits, in consequence of an un-fortunate affaire du cœur, he having been in love with her mother, assisted by Tom Titler (Walcot), an accontric tencing master, and Peggy Poplin (Miss Gannon), a charming little milliner, who is in love with and eventually marries Titler.

While this drama is interesting, and will no doubt have a long run, from the splendid manner in which it is put upon the stage and acted, it cannot be considered an artistic success. To maintain permanent possession of the stage, a piece must either have great literary merit in the construction of the dialogue, or else it must give an opportunity for the neation of original character. The reason why "She stoops to Conquer," the "Rivals" and similar plays are always fresh and attractive is, because they represent individualities in the way of character, and have dialogues sparking with wit, and rich with genuine feeling, which the "Knights of the Round Table" and nine-tenths of our modern dramatic productions have.

This piece was capitally performed. Walcot gave the This piece was capitally performed. Walcot gave the character of Titler an amusing significance that was hardly justified by the text, but which was highly relished by the andience. Miss Gannon made a delicious little-milliner, and Mrs. Heey and Mr. Lester were very effective in their respective parts. Mr. Dyott made rather an old looking young gent eman. In response to a unanimous call, the "Knights of the Round Table" was announced for repetition every evening this week. It is well worth seeting.

Williamsburg City News.

Williamsburg City News.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Yesterday atternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in an unoccupied dwelling house in Second street, near North Sixth, Eastern district, owned by Mr. Cavanagh. It was soon extinguished. Damaged about \$180; covered by insurance in the Fulton Company. The fire was kindled by an insendiary in a pile of lumber which was being used to repair the house.

Description:

BENEFIT TO A DISABLED FIREMAN,—It will be recol-lected that during a fire in the Eastern district, last fail, Mr. Wm. Mershon, then a member of an engine company, had the fingers of one of his hands created so sadily that amputation became necessary. This misfortune of course has disqualified him from attending many kinds of business. In consideration of this the Williamsburg Fire Perartment will give a complimentary ball at the Odeon, on Thursday night, and the proceeds will be applied for the benefit of Mr. Mershon.

Sixth Avenue Property.—A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer, wil seil, at the Mercoants' Exchange, on Wedresday next, the valuable property corner of Sixth avenue and Waverley place, consisting of one dwelling house and five stores with dwellings above fills persect. Two thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For maps and terms, see Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad sireot.

Frank Leaffe's Hitustrated Newspaper, No. 9, contains a potrait of Senator Robert Toomba, view of the College of Surgeons and potraits of stevens and the alicht. The Boston Dally Advertiser says: —"It is the best ever published in this country."

Brank Leatie's Hiustrated Newspaper, No. 10. contains portraits of Capt. Nye r. S. Randall, Rev. W. A. Milburo, West, the painter, and numerous other engravings. The Basion Siar (Md) says "that it throws corryiting in the

Frank Leslic's Hustrated Sewspaper, Mo-il, contains the areat picture of Washington and his wife, and twenty other beautiful engravings. Putnam's Magazine says:

"It is for bester than anything of the kind hinerto punished

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, No-12, contains portraits of the Hon, G. M. Dailas, James T. Brady, Eq., the steams hip Persia, and twenty other ceasul-rial engravings. The Baton Regue Comet says:—"It is a great triumph in American-art." New and Popular Muste-By Thomas Baker

"The State stan Polka," beautifully illustrated, with colored vignette title price 56 cents. "Provatore Quadritus," on airs from the opera, introducing the celebrated Anvil Chorus, 50 cents. These pleers are performed nightly at Leura Keens "a Varieties, with the greaket success. Tatomas BAKER, 333 Broadway, and all music stores.